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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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SHOT AND SHELL POURED INTO CUBAN FORTS

Spanish Batteries Silenced at Matanzas. Morro Opens Fire on American Fleet.

Thirteen Prize Vessels Captured By United States Thus Far—Bombardment of Manila Planned.

KEY WEST, April 27.—Admiral Sampson's fleet this afternoon turned its guns on the Spanish batteries and forts in the Matanzas harbor and all but destroyed them. The ships engaged by the Admiral were the cruiser Cincinnati, flagship New York and the monitor Puritan. The American ships escaped injury. Many Spaniards, it is said, were killed. There were no casualties on the American fleet.

The American vessels were reconnoitering for the purpose of locating the batteries, when they were fired on. The New York was first respond. The Puritan next replied, and engaged the fort on Point Mayo, the New York being engaged in pouring shells into Rubal Cayo. The Cincinnati, having been signaled, was soon at work on the west side of the bay. The shells of the batteries flew wide of their mark. The batteries were silenced in less than twenty minutes.

The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship and this was also shelled. About twelve eight-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 4000 to 7000 yards.

The half-completed Spanish earthworks and battery were apparently blown up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

(Special Dispatch to the "Chronicle.")

BAYONNE (France), April 27.—According to a letter just received here from Madrid, dated Tuesday, a Spanish squadron, consisting of four cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed for the United States yesterday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam directly across the Atlantic and bombard the northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned. It was said, however, that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

LONDON, April 27.—It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to any one but the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo. But it is added that news is expected before long at the Spanish capital of the bombardment of American coast towns.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Spain's fleet has sailed from Cape Verde Islands in two divisions, one of which sailed north toward the Canary Islands and the other went toward Porto Rico.

An unsigned dispatch reached the State Department this afternoon announcing that the first division, apparently bound for the Canaries, had returned to St. Vincent on account of a collision. It is believed by the administration and naval officials that this dispatch was instigated by the Spanish authorities, and it is therefore regarded with considerable doubt.

Four armoured cruisers—the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizcaya, the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Cristobal Colon, and three torpedo-boat destroyers, the Terror, Furor and Osado—formed the division which sailed westward.

The division which started north consisted of three torpedo-boats—Ariete, Asor and Rayo, the auxiliary cruiser Ciudad de Cadiz and the English collier, from which the fleet coaled before it sailed. It was this division which was reported to have suffered an accident and returned to port.

The announcement of the departure of the Spanish man-of-war reached the State Department this morning, and it was confirmed by private information received here. It was this announcement which caused the officials to look upon the message subsequently received as of Spanish origin.

Notwithstanding the report made by the American Consul in the morning that the fleet had sailed, the dispatch this afternoon reiterated this news, and furthermore announced the return of the division composed of the torpedo-boats on account of a collision. Had the message simply stated that the torpedo-boats had returned on account of a collision, even had it been unsigned, the department might have put some faith

in it, but the reiteration of the news of the sailing of the fleet caused officials to regard the information with suspicion. The dispatch was probably addressed to the department, but the absence of the Consul's name and the further fact that it was not in cipher were regarded as significant indication of the source of the message.

As the Spanish force has not been reinforced by the battleship Pelayo, the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII and second torpedo-boat flotilla at Cadiz, the authorities do not believe that it will come west, despite the fact that the armor-clad and destroyers sailed in the direction of Porto Rico. It is generally believed in naval circles that the ships will proceed to the Canary Islands, where they will await the arrival of reinforcements from Spain and will then come west.

In order that the authorities may be advised without delay if the vessels are bound to Porto Rico, the St. Louis or Harvard will be sent to the eastward of Porto Rico to ascertain the fleet's position, if bound for that point, and when this information is secured will hasten with all speed to where the armored fleet of the American Government will be in waiting.

Considerable relief is experienced in naval circles over the departure of the Spain's fleet from St. Vincent, for the reason that the safety of the battleship Oregon is now believed to be assured. The accuracy of the Herald's cable advices is shown by the fact that while the Navy Department learned yesterday that the torpedo gun vessel Temerario, belonging to the Spanish navy, had gone to sea, the Herald announced this morning that it had only gone to La Plata. The arrival of the Temerario at La Plata was confirmed by official advices received here to-day.

Secretary Long is now confident that the Oregon and the gunboat Marietta are safe, and expressed the belief that the Oregon, even if attacked, could take care of at least two armored cruisers before being disposed of herself. As to the Temerario, it is believed she is not bent on the destruction of the Oregon, as that vessel has undoubtedly passed Montevideo. There are several American steamers sailing in South American waters, and it is considered that she hopes to go on a prize hunt.

Considerable surprise is expressed in State Department circles that Argentina has not ordered the Temerario out of her waters, in view of the fact that she issued her proclamation of neutrality on April 21, as soon as she had been advised that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain.

Latest dispatches report the safety of the Oregon.

TAMPA, FLA., April 24.—The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about ten miles out of Havana, and the southern end of the cable is now on the Mangrove, which was recently converted into an auxiliary cruiser. This gives the Government the exclusive use of the cable, and entirely cuts General Blanco off from communication with Spain, as the insurgents are between him and the other cable ports.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—General Graham will name a military commission to try John Walz, the Spanish spy, captured at Port Eads by a Government engineer officer. Several undeveloped films and maps descriptive of the river and the Government works at Port Eads were found on him. Major Quinn says the proof is conclusive and the spy will be shot. This will be the first official execution of the war.

ON THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 23, 2 p. m.—The Morro castle guns opened on the fighting squadron at 11 o'clock last night. About ten shots were fired in the direction of the ships. None took effect, and none were returned.

This is the first act of war on the part of Spain.

HONGKONG, April 27.—A battle between the Spanish and American fleets is scheduled for Friday or Saturday. The defenders of the Philippines prefer to battle in open water, and will meet Dewey's squadron half-way.

The United States Asiatic squadron, which has sailed for the Philippines, consists of the flagship Olympia, one of the best cruisers afloat, Captain C. V. Gridley, Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander-in-chief; the cruiser Baltimore, Captain N. M. Dyer; the cruiser Boston, Captain Frank Wilde; the cruiser Concord, Commander Asa A. Walker; the cruiser Raleigh, Captain F. B. Coghlan; the gunboat Petrel, commander E. P. Wood, and the dispatch-boat Hugh McCullough. Besides these fighting ships there are also in the squadron the steamer Nanshan, a store ship and the steamer Zafiro, a collier.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: Another bombardment of Matanzas will promptly follow if General Blanco makes any attempt to replace the batteries demolished by Admiral Sampson.

Officials dispatches from Admiral Sampson received at the Navy Department to-day tell briefly of the bombardment which the Herald so fully and graphically described yesterday morning. The only explanation he makes for the attack on Matanzas fortifications is that he discovered the Spaniards were erecting heavy guns there, and he deemed it expedient to demolish them. He adds that the Puritan will be sent back to Matanzas with orders to destroy any new batteries that may be erected.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A Washington special to the Sun says: The Spanish fleet near the Philippines outnumbers our own three to one, and, leaving transports out of the count, there are four Spanish ships for every American. We have four of our best cruisers and two gunboats near Manila, be-

(Continued on page 2.)

PLANS FOR HAWAII

Proposition to Take Islands as a War Measure.

Senator Davis Talks of Pearl Harbor—Mr. Hatch Calls on Government.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A Sun special from Washington says: A way has been opened for the United States to take possession of the Hawaiian Islands without waiting for a vote of the Senate upon the pending treaty of annexation or the passage by Congress of Senator Morgan's joint resolution, providing for annexation.

Several weeks ago a bill was prepared by several members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, with the approval of the President and Secretary of State, by the terms of which the Hawaiian Government was authorized to recognize the authority of the United States. The bill was sent to Honolulu to be presented to the Hawaiian Legislature, and news that it has been adopted by that body is looked for at an early day, possibly on the arrival of the next steamer from the Islands.

The necessity of securing Pearl harbor as a coaling station is generally admitted, and there is fear that under the neutrality laws the United States will be entitled to no more privileges in Hawaiian harbors than any other harbor. It is possible the recent report that Admiral Miller had been instructed to hoist the flag of the United States on the Government House at Honolulu grew out of the knowledge that the legislation referred to was projected. It is likely the Admiral's instructions contemplate the establishment of a coaling station as soon as the bill is adopted, and the bill providing for the recognition of the United States.

The Washington Star says: Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are generally without information as to the plans of the Administration in Hawaii, but some of them indorse the idea of securing the Pacific Islands by seizure at this time in view of their strategic importance. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, is among those who hold this view. He said yesterday that he considered the United States would be entirely justified in taking the Islands in case of war as a war measure.

"They would," he said, "be necessary for our own defense, and we would be justified in their seizure at such a time to prevent their falling into the hands of our enemies, to whom they would be invaluable. What is to prevent Spain's sending a cruiser to Honolulu and seizing the country, together with our property interests there, including our coal, of which, I understand, we have quite a supply on the Islands. Furthermore, there are in Hawaii many American citizens whose interests it is necessary we should protect. For these and other reasons I should indorse the taking possession of the Islands by the United States in time of war with another country into whose hands they might fall. We, of course, know that the Hawaiian Government is friendly to annexation, so that no question by this means would ever be so violent a proceeding as it might seem under other circumstances."

ANXIETY ABOUT HAWAII.

Mr. Hatch Calls on Government. Policy May Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—John B. Moore qualified today as Assistant Secretary of State and, in the absence of Secretary Day, received the representatives of the foreign governments having diplomatic business with the United States. Among them were the Portuguese Minister and Mr. Hatch, Minister from Hawaii. The latter, it is understood, called to ascertain, so far as possible, the policy of the United States with regard to Hawaii in connection with the war with Spain. Although it is impossible to obtain any official information on that particular point, it is understood the Hawaiian Minister was informed that the Administration was likely to change its policy toward the Hawaiian Islands pending action by the Senate on the treaty providing for the annexation of the Islands.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting today for further consideration on the question of annexation.



"BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER."
—LONDON PUNCH.

sides a transport and collier. Spain's fleet is made up of six cruisers, some twenty small gunboats and three transports. But Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron should have no great difficulty in overpowering the Spaniards, for, while our ships are all steel built, modern war ships, carrying only the best of quick and rapid-fire breach-loading rifles, those of the enemy are a miscellaneous collection of steel, iron and wooden ships, mounting all sorts of small guns.

AMERICA'S PRIZES.

During the eight days of the war the United States ships have taken thirteen prizes. The list is given below:

Buena Ventura, of the Saringia Line, hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 22d, when on the way to Pensacola, Fla., by the Nashville. Carried a cargo of lumber.

Pedro, of Bilbao, Spain, a freighter, captured off the coast of Florida on April 22d by the cruiser New York.

Mathilde, loaded with a cargo of rum, captured off Havana on April 23d by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Sierra Morena, a two-masted schooner bound for Havana with a mixed cargo, captured by the Porter on April 23d.

Catalina, a steel steamer of 5291 tonnage, bound from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of 3100 bales of cotton and 6000 bundles of barrel staves. Captured on April 24th when off the coast of Cuba by the Detroit.

Miguel Jovez, of the Pennillo Line, from New Orleans to Barcelona, Spain, bound for the latter place with a cargo of cotton and staves. The steamer and cargo are valued at \$400,000, and was captured by the gunboat Helena off the coast of Key West on April 24th.

Saturnina, of Bilbao, Spain, captured off Ship Island, Miss., on April 24th by the revenue cutter Winona.

Candidia, a two-masted schooner with a cargo of charcoal, captured on April 24th by the gunboat Wilmington.

Antonia, a small schooner captured on April 24th off Key West by the torpedo-boat Porter.

Panama, a trans-atlantic steamer and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, valued at \$200,000 and carrying a \$75,000 cargo, captured when on the way from New York to Havana on April 26th by the lighthouse tender Mangrove.

Ambrosio Boliva, carrying \$70,000 in silver coin and 300 casks of wine from Costa Rica to Havana, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror.

Guido, a steamer hailing from Bilbao, Spain, captured on April 27th off the coast near Cardenas by the monitor Terror. Bound from Corunna to Havana with a cargo of provisions and money. Steamer and cargo valued at \$400,000.

Engracia, a sloop, captured on April 29th near Cabanas by the Newport.

The prize taken by Spain is the bark Saranac. She was awaiting her cargo in a port of the Philippines, and was at once pounced upon by the Spaniards. The prize is not very valuable.

MADRID, April 29.—I am informed on high authority that the Spanish Government's reservation of its rights to issue letters of marque does not necessarily imply that she will have recourse to privateering. The Government, indeed, has no intention at present of doing so. She has simply received the right should circumstances, such as the destruction of the Spanish fleet, compel her to take such a course.

The rumor current at Washington recently that Spain had offered Cuba to Austria is absolutely without foundation.

LONDON, April 27.—The State Council meets tomorrow in order to decree the neutrality of Portugal during the war between Spain and the United States, after which the Spanish fleet must leave the Cape Verde Islands. In view of this, it is announced, several Portuguese war ships have started or are about to start for the Cape Verde Islands.

NW YORK, April 28.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Brigadier-General William R. Shafter arrived in Washington last night and spent the day in consultation with officials of the War and Navy Departments with regard to the expedition which he is to lead to Cuba as soon as possible. It has been determined to land next week a body of 15,000 regulars at a port to be decided upon as available from the point of view of naval and military expediency.

The troops to compose the expedition will be the four regiments now at New Orleans under command of Colonel Overholt, the infantry brigade under Colonel Van Horn at Chickamauga and General Wade's command at Tampa.

The port at which these troops will be embarked is not yet decided upon, but General Wade's division will undoubtedly set out directly from Tampa and the other forces will be transported from either New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola.

General Shafter will garrison the ports on the northern coast of Cuba as fast as they are reduced, and will establish communication with the insurgents under Generals Maceo and Gomez. He will also take with him a large and efficient force of commissaries, who will arrange for the transportation and distribution of supplies to the reconcentrados.

SHIPS IN ORIENT

Probably Have Already Captured Old Manila.

FORCES JOINED BY INSURGENTS

Specie to Be Removed to Place of Safety—Forts Armed With Krupp Guns.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A cable to the World from Hongkong says: New Manila has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, it is reported. There are several rebel leaders in Hongkong and they do not doubt the reports. They say the insurgents will capture old Manila within a few days. One of the ships of the American fleet, presumably the flagship Olympia, is said to have taken large quantity of arms and ammunition which it is hoped to get into the hands of the rebels. A more plausible rumor is that the arms were shipped from Singapore on the ship which took General Aguilano and his Cabinet.

The Philippine capital is divided into what is known as Old Manila and New Manila. Old Manila is the more important section of the city where the Spanish live, including the Captain-General, Archbishop and several ecclesiastic subordinates of the latter. There, too, are the Government buildings. HONGKONG, April 30.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish war ships will remain in Manila bay to assist the forts.

It is reported from Manila that the American war ships have been sighted, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels. The insurgent chief, Aguilano, is coming to Hongkong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with a half million dollars paid by the Spanish Government for the other insurgent leaders.

All Manila telegrams are censored and mail communication with Hongkong has been suspended. The steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies, has gone to Manila to bring away the specie, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood she will be able to leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port. She has a considerable quantity of coal on board and also has as a passenger, the insurgent leader Filipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished.

The cable to Manila has not been cut. MADRID, April 29.—Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

The Vos Espanola of Manila describes the port of Manila as impregnable. It says six other principal ports in the Philippines bristle with guns, chiefly Krupp.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—A report which cannot be authenticated, says that some part of the Philippine fleet, probably the Olympia and Baltimore, will be sent through to the Mediterranean to prey on Spanish commerce.

MILITARY CAMPAIGN.
Cooperation With Cuban Insurgents Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—General Miles and his assistants were in conference at various times during the day respecting military operations that are to be undertaken in the occupation of Cuba. They all maintain the strictest reticence concerning the results of these deliberations and have adopted the policy of making nothing public regarding the regular army movements, and none of the officials would confirm the reports published today that the infantry regiments at New Orleans and some of the troops at Chickahaua are to proceed without delay to Tampa.

General Shafter, who commands the brigade at New Orleans, left tonight for that place, accompanied by his Adjutant, Colonel Babcock. The Cuban representatives in Washington were at General Miles' headquarters today and were consulted in regard to various steps which would arise in connection with the cooperation of United States troops with the insurgent forces in Cuba.

PREPARED FOR DUTY.

Troop Ship and Clara Barton Arrive to Key West.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The chief incident of the day was the safe arrival of the troop ship Panther with nearly 700 marines on board. The Ferry arrived from Tampa with ammunition for the fleet, and the Annapolis returned after a brief absence. Where she has been is not known, except to the authorities and those aboard.

The Mascotte arrived here this afternoon, bringing Miss Clara Barton and a corps of Red Cross workers. The

party did not come ashore, but were taken down stream to the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which has been awaiting their arrival. The State of Texas has on board about 1,400 tons of provisions, clothing and medicines. She will await instructions from Washington before proceeding to Cuba.

Panama Had War Material.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—Discoveries made today on the captured Spanish steamship Panama made it very probable that she will ever be returned to Spain, whatever may be made of the Buena Ventura and other prizes taken. A search of the Panama's cargo was begun yesterday by the Prize Commission. This search was continued systematically today, and it is as yet far from complete, but the commission has already discovered 200 new Mauser rifles and a large consignment of swords and bayonets, besides a quantity of fixed ammunition for the Panama's four 14-pounder guns which she might have used to blow her captor, the Mangrove, out of water, but did not.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S PLAN.

How an Effective Blockade of Cuba Will Be Made.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Appreciating that Havana is the key to the military situation in Cuba, Rear Admiral Sampson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has confined the blockade he instituted to ports connecting by railroad with that city. Sampson has also taken measures to blockade the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, and within the next few days an official announcement of this blockade will be made.

Naturally the officials will not say that Rear Admiral Sampson has moved against Porto Rico, but there is reason to believe that some of the ships have been sent to San Juan and the American flying squadron has been held in reserve for the difficult work of placing horses to combat Spain's fleet now at Cape Verde Islands.

Secretary Long was in conference today with the naval war board discussing the next move this Government should make. This was the first time Secretary Long has been present at the meeting of the board. He listened attentively to the discussion of naval experts and entered into it with a decision and judgment that was well appreciated by the officers with whom he conferred. As soon as war is formally declared by Congress, it is confidently expected that orders will be sent to the flying squadron to proceed to sea for the purpose of giving battle to Spain's squadron now at St. Vincent.

Before the battle takes place, however, Commodore Schley's fleet will be reinforced. The efforts of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, now in Cuban waters, will be confined to preventing any supplies reaching Spain's force in the city of Havana. An official with whom I talked pointed out that Havana is the terminus of a network of railways, which connect with Cardenas and Matanzas on the east, and Bahia Honda, Porto Cabanas and Mariel on the west. Cienfuegos is also a railroad terminus, and if the blockade runners could get supplies in that port, they could be sent to Havana. It will be the duty of American vessels to warn neutral vessels away from these ports, and should they then attempt to violate the blockade, they will be seized and condemned as blockade runners and will be taken before a prize court, which will be held at Key West, and will undoubtedly be condemned by that judicial body.

"I can appreciate why no attempt is being made by the department to blockade the entire coast of Cuba," said a well-known naval officer to me today. "Rear-Admiral Sampson has not sufficient vessels to make such a blockade effective, and it would do no good to blockade a great many ports which are held by small Spanish garrisons and which cannot communicate with Havana except by road. Sampson's plan is to prevent supplies from reaching the Spanish force in Havana, so as to starve it into submission, or at least into such a state that it will not be able to give any great resistance to the military expedition which will be organized next week. The insurgents are expected to prevent any supplies reaching Havana by interior communication. I have no doubt that the insurgents are actively engaged at this moment in destroying every means of communication between the interior and Havana that it is possible to do."

Secretary Gage telegraphed all collectors of customs on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seabards, as soon as the President signed his proclamation, that all ports on the north coast of Cuba from Cardenas to Bahia Honda and also Cienfuegos on the south coast have been blockaded by the United States. Collectors were instructed to communicate this notification in writing to all foreign Consuls in their respective districts, and to ascertain of all vessels applying for clearance to blockaded ports or ports in their vicinity. The instructions will prevent a loss to the Spanish and Spanish owners, and at the same time simplify the work of the blockading squadrons. Collectors were also instructed to telegraph the names of all Spanish vessels in their districts, but it is believed but few remain in American ports.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Bill Introduced Regulating Chinese Plantation Laborer.

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Senator Schmidt Frames a Bill to That Effect - Short House Session.

SENATE.

Sixty-ninth Day, May 6.

Minister Cooper introduced a bill providing for the introduction of not more than 5,000 Chinese laborers. One of the features of the bill is the provision that each immigrant shall give a bond that he will return to China at the expiration of his contract. The purpose is to give the Executive control over the immigrants.

Senator Schmidt introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of licenses to manufacture wine from grapes. A provision is that the manufacturer shall sell to licensed dealers only.

The amendments to the land act, drawn by the President in a bill, passed third reading.

A communication from the House announced the passage of and transmitted a bill relating to the law of descent, and a bill relating to sprinkling clothes in laundries with the mouth. Both bills passed first reading.

The House notified the Senate that the report of the Joint Conference Committee had been accepted on the bill relating to claims against the estate of deceased persons, and announced that the House had concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill requiring notice to be sent of an increase in assessment.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the Committee on Public Lands on House bill 44, relating to fisheries. The committee recommended that the bill be laid on the table. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. McCandless presented a petition from a number of residents of Waikiki, this island, asking for an appropriation of \$700 for opening, grading and putting in order the road connecting the homesteads at the place mentioned, with the Government road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Attorney-General Smith read first time by title his act relating to the receipts from the store maintained at the leper settlement by the Board of Health.

Third reading and passage of House bill 50, the Audit Act.

House bill 86, relating to current accounts, passed second reading and was referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading and passage of Senate bill 38, appropriation to defray the expenses of the Legislature. Read second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

First reading of Senate bill 34, relating to the preservation of helau. Read second time by title. Attempts were made to refer it to several different committees. All these failing, Rep. Robertson finally moved to have the bill tabled. Minister Damon rose at once and, having been given permission to speak, said he hoped the members of the House would not vote to lay the bill on the table. The ancient helau and puuhonua had been very seriously considered in connection with the Bishop Museum at Kamehameha. In other countries, things of the kind were always preserved. In Scotland, anything connected with the ancient history of the country was so carefully guarded that a door or a window could not be moved without the consent of the Council or the city. Here many of the outlines of the ancient helau and puuhonua still remained and these should be protected. Tourists were frequently coming here and inquiring about the ancient history of the people. What an aid the passage of the bill before the House would be. Then Mr. Damon referred to his own property in Moanalua, stating that one of the main objects in beautifying and keeping up the place had been to attract tourists to the country. To preserve the old helau was not to resurrect any heathen rites.

Rep. Loebenstein said he approved of the purpose of the bill, but it was rather vague. There were small and large helau and puuhonua. Which did the bill refer to? He would oppose it in this ground and would second the motion to lay on the table.

Rep. Gear stated that there was no strength in the argument of the previous speaker. If the bill was vague, it could be made more definite. Scientific men abroad had expressed their intention of coming to this country and of gathering all in their power that bore on the ancient history of the Hawaiian people. The object of the bill was to prevent this and, on that account, it should be supported.

Rep. Achil advanced the argument that the giving into the hands of the Government of the various sites of helau and puuhonua would increase

the opportunity for the people to happen to have on his land in Kona.

Rep. Paris was in favor of the bill but not in its present condition. He moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. The vote stood five to five. Speaker Kaunakou voted in the affirmative.

Second reading of House bill 44, relating to fisheries. Committee's report laid on the table, adopted. House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

ON THE HARBOR.

It Should Be Owned By Government.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 86, relating to appeals from decisions of District Magistrates, recommending passage with certain amendments. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Third reading and unanimous passage of Senate bill 38, relating to the appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature.

Rep. Loebenstein reported as follows for the Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred House bill 64, relating to construction of railways:

"The provisions of the bill consist of a proposed amendment, to the original act, by the addition of a new section to be called Section 3A, and which amendment has for its object the prohibition of any railroad corporation, entering upon, under constructive authority, or taking any tide water or interfering with navigation upon any public navigable waters; also a further prevention of the erection or the maintenance of any bridge, pier or wharf in, upon or over any harbor, bay or river beyond low-water mark.

"Your committee find that the proposed amendment is in consonance with well established rules which control in a proper and equitable degree the rights and privileges accruing to the Government in the ownership and disposition of public lands and properties.

"If the tide lands below low-water mark should be permitted, even by implication, to become separated from the control of the Government it would allow of the opportunity for the construction of works which would be the arrogation of private rights derogatory to the common rights of the public.

"However perfect a particular owner's rights may be upon any tide-lands, harbor, bay or river, those rights are limited by the fact that others also have their rights and the enjoyment of all must be protected against the misuse of any.

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House bill 87, relating to the receipts from the store at Kalaupapa, read second time by title and referred to the Finance Committee.

House bill 85, read second time with Committee report. Committee report to pass with slight amendment adopted and third reading set for Tuesday.

Representative Isenberg reported for the Committee on Military on Senate bill 35, relating to the National Guard of Hawaii and Sharpshooters in part, as follows:

SPARRING.

Legislators Who Are Doing a Bit of Maneuvering.

There was more in the little brush in the House Thursday on absenteeism and the progress of the work than appeared on the surface, although some plain sentences were uttered. Under the surface a sharp contest is going on and this is it: Certain members of the House, according to the leader of the combination, are allied to "play" the appropriation bill referred to against the Income Tax Act and a couple of other measures. Said the organizer three days ago: "We are going to have the session extended fifteen or thirty days if we think it necessary for a trial to pass a couple of acts that should go through, but that are opposed by either the Government or powerful outside influence. The Income Tax Act is one of those and the bill to shut down on Asiatic immigration is another. The Income Tax Act should pass and the other is entitled to consideration in the open. The bill to restrict immigration from Japan and China has been buried or hidden away, but it will be forced out into the light if the Government wants money to run its business for the coming period. We will hold back the appropriation bill till the last few days of May in any event. If we should get in and pass it the Cabinet would pay no more attention to us, for we could then, so far as they were concerned, settle our board bills and go home."

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House adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

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ENTER A COPY

A Select Committee of the House is Investigating.

Hunting Out Contract and Building Data in the Public Works Department-Mr. Rowell.

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A House select committee of which Mr. Loebenstein of Hilo is the chairman, is "after the scalp" of W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works for the whole group. The first thing the committee did was to call for a list of all the contracts let and all the tenders for work and material received by the Public Works Department during the past two years. It is the purpose of the committee to make to the House an elaborate report on the administration of the department for the period just ended. Numerous charges of all varieties are made against Mr. Rowell and his assistants. There are many cases of the contractors being paid for work not done, or for work done at a much higher rate than the original contract price. There are many cases of the contractors being paid for work not done, or for work done at a much higher rate than the original contract price.

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THE WAR POLICY.

The slight news received by the Transit, indicate, so far as anything can be inferred from the few facts stated, that President McKinley commences hostile operations by intervening in Cuba. He declares a blockade of the ports on the northern side of the island, and of one port on the southern side. This is not direct, but indirect, war against Spain. Congress at the latest date, the 23d of April had not declared open war against Spain. The President's policy is a consistent one; intervene in Cuba, but if Spain fires a shot, then declare war directly against her. The news due by steamer which should arrive this morning, may probably be that the final step has been taken.

The blockade of the Cuban ports "must be effective," according to international law; that is, there must be real danger in any attempt of a vessel to enter or depart from a blockaded port. There has been much discussion as to the definition of an "effective blockade." If a vessel successfully runs a blockade, it is still considered effective. Vessels, during the American Civil War constantly ran the blockade with cargoes of cotton, and with ammunition. But many were captured, and the risk was so great that Great Britain admitted, finally that it was effective. But an effective blockade requires many warships, and as they must be separated in this service, they break up the great fleets. The American navy has therefore not only the blockade of Cuban ports to attend to, but it must look out for the Spanish fleet at the same time. How this is now being done will be interesting to those who desire to follow the course of contest.

WAR MOVEMENTS.

The most noticeable feature of the American campaign is its celerity. As the Nation has been at peace with the world for 32 years, one would expect to see some friction, some rust, some hesitating movements. But the dispatches distinctly show the value of the Annapolis training, and the experiences gained in the Civil war. Although 33 years have passed, there are now over 150 officers of the navy, who have had training under fire. Many of these men are at their best now. The older men will perhaps recall the fight between the ironclad Weehawken of the Federal navy and the Confederate ironclad Atlanta in Warsaw Sound, in which, after a severe engagement, the Atlanta was disabled and captured. We believe that several of the officers of the Weehawken are now officers of high rank in the present service.

What we said in these columns several days ago, is confirmed by the comments of several American papers, that neither English, nor German, or French navy men, of the higher ranks, have seen as much service under shot and shell, as the American officers. These men have had the baptism of fire.

The cadet training given at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, also shows the value of education. Education becomes ripe and effective only under the warmth of experience. Most fortunately for the Americans, this Spanish war occurs while these experienced men are living.

It would make Farragut and Porter shout from their graves with joy, if they could know of the marvelous rapidity with which the fleets have been equipped, and sent to sea. The value of time, as a factor in war, seems to be fully appreciated.

The organization of the army for Cuban invasion is being made with the same celerity. There is no amateur work in it. Thirty-three years of peace have not subdued the energies of the men who were trained under Grant and Sherman, and perhaps under Lee and Stonewall Jackson. It would be a red letter day in American military history to see a division of men commanded by Stonewall Jackson's old officers in line with a division of Sherman's men, moving on a Spanish force.

One of the well informed writers in the Daily Telegraph, London, gives quite sufficient reasons for the hesitation of the Spanish fleet to move from St. Vincent. He asserts that the usual dishonesty which attends all of the official business of the Spanish naval and military establishments, has left the ships without proper equipment and supplies. The Spaniards find themselves in the crippled condition of the French, after the declaration of war against Russia. We quoted, the other day, the comment of the London Times that the Spanish navy is largely on

paper. While this navy may be numerically equal and in some respects superior to the American, the testimony of European experts indicates that its condition is not satisfactory.

At the same time the Americans will not despise it, and will assume that it is what it is claimed to be. They may have full knowledge of the deficiencies of the enemy's navy, but they will fight it as if it were the best equipped in the world.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

The actual and acknowledged existence of war between the United States and Spain, brings into operation all of the laws regarding the rights and obligations of belligerents, and also the rights and obligations of neutral states.

The relation of Hawaii to either of the belligerent parties is precisely the same as that of any other neutral state, unless it is modified by the cessation of Pearl harbor to the United States, or by the pending treaty of annexation.

If the cession of rights in Pearl harbor to the United States has any value, they are open to capture by Spain. Any right or property or interest of one belligerent is open to seizure by the other. But as Pearl harbor has at present no well defined value, it may be left out of the pending questions.

As a matter of fact, the probabilities are extremely remote of any approach by the Spaniards to these Islands, if the war is a short one. If it is protracted, they will send cruisers of some kind into the Pacific, and if they can secure coal supplies, will destroy American shipping. They would probably call at this port. Long before these crusaders are near us, the decisive naval battles will have been fought between the great fleets, and the main question of superiority will be settled.

Our duties therefore as a neutral state may never become a practical question, so far as Spain is concerned.

At the same time as a member of the family of nations, we must declare our position, because we are a maritime State. It may not be necessary to make this declaration at once. For the object of making it, is not so much to establish neutrality, as it is to proclaim to the maritime world what rules and regulations we have chosen to adopt governing commerce or the visits of belligerents. A nation is presumed to be neutral, until she declares otherwise. But nations differ somewhat regarding rules and regulations. Therefore proclamations of neutrality are usually made in order to define rights and obligations.

It will probably not be seriously disputed that Hawaii is still an independent, sovereign State. If the United States claim any rights of sovereignty here, we fail to see what they are. They have neither civil or criminal jurisdiction. Their representatives have no authority whatsoever within the limits of the Republic. The ratification of the treaty of annexation by the Hawaiian Senate is merely a part of an unexecuted agreement, which has no force and effect until executed by the American Senate. It is the case of a deed of land, signed, sealed, but not delivered, and therefore of no value whatever as transfer of title. Probably the Hawaiian Senate could now reverse its act of ratification, and it would be recognized as legal.

The existence of an American "sphere of influence" over the Islands is, so far as belligerent rights are concerned an indefinite condition; it vests no title in the American States. The American Congress can, if it chooses, make these Islands American territory in a hour's time. Until it does so, Hawaii is, so far as law goes, independent and neutral.

As a neutral state she should follow, in due time, the example of other neutral states, and proclaim her neutrality. Such a proclamation would require the Bennington to leave this port within 24 hours, just as the Portuguese required the Spanish fleet to leave St. Vincent at once. Should the Bennington refuse to go, we could not help ourselves, but would show an honest neutrality.

A strict regard for the laws which govern neutrals, undoubtedly demands that our friends, the Americans, should in no way whatever, make this port a basis of naval supplies or operations. If they choose to put their own interpretation on these laws, or disregard them, we cannot help ourselves.

INDUSTRIES IN THE SCHOOLS.

We have, in previous issues, discussed the importance of educating the children who attend the public schools, in the art and science of horticulture. The United States have made little progress in this direction, while in Europe very great progress has been made. The following extract indicates what has been done:

"Austria, in 1890, had nearly 8,000 such school gardens for instruction in growing trees, vegetables, and fruits.

"In France gardening is practically taught in 28,000 primary and elementary schools, each of which has a garden attached to it, and is under the

care of a master capable of imparting a knowledge of the first principles of horticulture. No one can be appointed master of an elementary school unless qualified to give practical instruction in cultivating the ordinary products of the garden.

"In Sweden, as long ago as 1871, 22,000 children received instruction in horticulture and tree-planting, and each of 2,017 schools had for cultivation a piece of land varying from one to twelve acres.

"Still more significant is the recent establishment of many school gardens in Southern Russia. In one province, 227 schools out of a total of 604 have school gardens whose whole area is 283 acres. In 1895, these gardens contained 111,000 fruit trees and 28,500 planted forest trees. In them the schoolmasters teach tree, vine, grain, garden, silkworm, and bee culture. They are supported by small grants of money from the country and district councils. In the villages, small orchards and kitchen gardens are connected with many primary schools. This movement has also widely spread over different provinces of central Russia.

An effort to instruct the school children in horticulture was begun in 1891, in connection with one of the Boston grammar schools. A plot 48x72 was devoted to that purpose. Much has been done on this limited area, hardly covering the tenth of an acre. The object lessons are of the highest value.

The plants furnish not only the best material for study in elementary science, but they afford the very best opportunity for the cultivation of the habit of observation. The ludicrous one-sidedness of our educational system, fails to develop one of the most important of all habits, that of observation. Even the universities are graduating hundreds of men, whose powers of observation are as imperfect as neglected education can make them.

SHORE RIGHTS.

We must again differ from Senator McCandless, when he states, regarding the acquisition of the shore land fronting Kapiolani park, that the owners of the shore front are not disposed to permit the people to use the shores for recreation or other purposes.

There is more or less trouble in all countries regarding the use of such fronts. The rights of the parties are not clearly understood. While under the old English law the King owns from high water mark outward, and the people are accustomed to use it as a common, the owners of the upland must be protected from trespass. Because a person has the right to walk on the beach, it does not give him the right to disturb plants, flowers, and grass growing on land adjoining it. This is not understood by many and has caused in the United States, especially, much annoyance.

The public should, and must have, access to the beach and beach privileges. All should agree in securing them. But it is the communistic and hateful spirit that attempts to injure individuals, when they have had forethought, and obtained shore fronts, when such property went begging. If the Senator would secure for the public a marine plaza, near the city, he would do not only the poor people much good, but give pleasure to many rich people who have not secured shore fronts, and pleasure to the many people who will visit these Islands, and will desire to enjoy our beautiful marine views.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

Since Mr. J. O. Carter returned from Washington, where he has made some efforts to defeat the annexation plan, the natives, we are told, are led to believe that his efforts defeated it, up to the present time. The reasoning is simple enough, and often has much force. Mr. Carter is sent to Washington to defeat the ratification of the treaty. Action on it is suspended. Therefore Mr. Carter defeated it. The German peasants reasoned in the same way about railways. Before rails were used the potatoes did not rot. After the rails were used, potatoes did not rot. Therefore the rails rotted the potatoes. So the Chinese reason also. A man is sick, give him a dose of bugs pounded up. He gets well. Then the bug dose it.

Mr. Carter counts for little in the annexation movement. So does Mr. Dole, aside from his official duties. The men who believe that the great national policy of the American Republic can be pushed or retarded by the efforts of one or two men, or even a host of men, do not understand political evolution. If annexation had followed the visit of Mr. Dole to Washington, it would have been said that he secured it by his presence, and the wisdom of sending him there would have been very shortly proclaimed.

A new policy however just and broad, regarding territorial expansion, and involving 70,000,000 of people, cannot be deflected one way or the other by Mr. Dole or Mr. Carter. To say that it could, would be to make them greater statesmen than now exist on this earth.

Those who believed that Mr. Carter could defeat annexation, and those who believed that Mr. Dole could

defeat it, belong to the same type of men. They believe in the haphazard rule of the earth and its people.

The quiet, sincere annexationists may see in the events now transpiring in the United States, a steady evolution towards annexation. Of course the Jingers do not see it. They never see anything unless it is put with a thousand candle power light right before their eyes. Their chief blunder is in expecting things to happen at once, because they wish them to happen. They have failed to see that it was no easy matter to persuade a great nation to abandon the advice of Washington regarding political isolation, at short notice. The very men here who refuse to handle the labor question because it is too complicated, are the men who get frantic because the American people do not handle at once the novel and complicated question of annexing territory beyond the sea.

At the same time events which finally bring annexation are slowly coming into existence. The American nation slowly outgrows the maxims of Washington. The intervention in Cuba is the first decided, firm, and advanced step in the new path. The present war is a notice to the world, that the United States now adopts an active and not a passive policy. It is an education of the people to a sense of the real position of the United States in the world's affairs. Every act, everything, that breaks down the isolation of the States, is a move on the lines of annexation.

We are speaking entirely from the American standpoint. Very many able Americans do not believe in territorial expansion, because they do not see practically the benefit of it. The Far East and Cuba are breaking down slowly the wall of isolation which General Washington honestly and rightly for those days, recommended. At no time within five years have the elements which control commercial and political policies been more active than they are at the present moment. The annexation cause is not buried. It may not be showing outward signs of life. But like the sugar cane in the dark, it is growing and maturing.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Germany will observe the strictest neutrality during the war. The Emperor is not elected every four years, nor does he feel called upon to make an enemy of the United States, in order to please the whims of certain classes of his subjects. He is quite well aware of the growth in population and wealth of the American people. Any unfriendliness at the present time would be "chalked up" against him by the Americans.

The German mercantile classes are not friendly to the United States, owing to the high tariff which excludes their goods from American markets. They claim that the Americans have put up the bars of trade, and have done so in a very mean and selfish way.

Again, Germany has for some years regarded South America as a field for German settlement and empire. She has even contemplated the occupation of Brazil. All movements in this direction are at once checked by the Monroe doctrine, which is in the nature of an arbitrary threat to all of the European powers. The Emperor of Germany, with his great army and navy, does not relish being told to "keep off American grass." He would like to see the head of the American bluffer punched a little by Spain.

The aristocratic class in Germany also sympathizes with the Spaniards. It would not give aid and comfort to them, but would rejoice to see them victorious, and knock the stuffing out of the Americans. The German papers condemn Spain's government of Cuba, but they refuse to see justice in American interference. They refuse to believe that the Americans are governed by any other than the most selfish motives in interference, and charge that the humanitarian motive is merely a protest for conquest.

But this is not the belief of the great body of the German people, the quiet, serious, strong majority, who keep and will keep Germany on the side of the United States. The influence of the large German population of the States is a powerful one, reaching back to Germany itself. It informs the people of the Fatherland that the Americans are really conservative in their treatment of the Cuban matter.

Germany will maintain the very strictest neutrality. The report that the Emperor intended to prevent the capture of the Philippine Islands must be, therefore, without any foundation.

The Madrid papers are frantic. The Union Constitutional says: "The rich Yankees will fight against insolvents. They are turned crazy by money, which gives them no courage, and which will not buy patriotism or personal or collective braveness. Enthusiasm is faith in God's justice. The actual war is a laughable fight between cosmopolis and the cry of the Fatherland" which gives soul and energy to the fighting vessels and to the army, and which is to be found only

in those who are ready to die, thinking of glory, victory, honor, and the triumph of the Fatherland. Besides, most important, the American soldiers have neither guitars nor scapularies of the Virgin."

The war should be watched from the financial aspect of the case. If the failure of the American soldiers to possess guitars and scapularies results in disaster, we shall get a lesson out of it. Why is not the highest officer of rank in the Hawaiian army sent out on an observing tour to Cuba and Florida, so that he may pick up "nuggets?" If the Spaniards play the mischief to the Yankees on their musical instruments why should not our own army be thoroughly armed and equipped with them?

At Old Point Comfort, Virginia, there are two hotels, costing not less than one and a quarter millions of dollars. They are erected in front of Fortress Monroe, but not on the side facing the ocean. These hotels have been built on Government land, with the express stipulation in the leases, that the military authorities may, in their own discretion, in the event of war, destroy them. Their destruction would be necessary only in the event of an enemy's fleet passing by the front of the fort, and making an attack on the side facing Hampton Roads. Preparations have been made for the almost instant demolition of these vast hotels. But there is so much confidence in the power of the fort's guns, with the aid of the torpedo system to prevent access of any hostile ships, the insurance on the hotel property has not been increased.

At the same time events which finally bring annexation are slowly coming into existence. The American nation slowly outgrows the maxims of Washington. The intervention in Cuba is the first decided, firm, and advanced step in the new path. The present war is a notice to the world, that the United States now adopts an active and not a passive policy. It is an education of the people to a sense of the real position of the United States in the world's affairs. Every act, everything, that breaks down the isolation of the States, is a move on the lines of annexation.

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At the same time events which finally bring annexation are slowly coming

NEW HARBOR PLAN

Nuuanu Stream to Be Diverted
From Present Course

CABLE BILL COMES UP AGAIN

Railroad Company Loses Its Bill.
Lively Scene in House of
Representatives.

SENATE.

Seventy-first Day, May 9. When the appropriation bill for contingencies was taken up Minister Cooper moved that the item of \$35,000 for harbor improvements be increased to \$215,000. Plans of the proposed improvements were shown by the Minister. The principal change advocated is an abandonment of the Youmans' estate proposition and the building of a retaining wall at the upper end of the harbor to divert Nuuanu stream. The stream is to be carried between retaining walls 200 feet apart along the front of the Prison to the sea.

This will necessitate cutting through the embankment of the Railway near the present location of its scales, the stream to run at right angles to the upper end of the harbor. By diverting the fresh water from the present stream to the artificial course, Minister Cooper argued that the vast deposits of mud and debris, now emptied into the harbor and dredged out at great expense, would be sent along the new course into the sea below Kalihi.

The plans as exhibited by Minister Cooper were for the dredging out of a slip 160 feet wide and 300 feet long through a portion of the Youmans' estate to the proposed embankment. On each side of the slip it is proposed building a wharf 60 feet wide with a driveway running along the entire length. The harbor end of the slip is to be on the present harbor edge and will not interfere with the harbor traffic. On the exhibited plans were outlined slips which could, as necessity warranted, be made on the makaiai side of the proposed slip. The increase asked in the appropriation includes estimates for condemnation of the land, dredging, building the slip and the retaining walls of the proposed embankment and building the wharves and roadway.

Senator Brown said he was opposed to such a plan. He had lived in Honolulu many years and remembered no such bed of the stream except during freshets when there was an overflow. He had been told that the reason the harbor entrance was clear of coral was because of the fresh water from the stream.

He said he had no confidence in the ability of the Superintendent of Public Works to execute economically such a plan and he thought it outrageous for the Executive to bring in, when there were but 19 days more of the present session, a proposition calling for the expenditure of over \$200,000 on an estimate totally different from one proposed at the opening of the session. He was not opposed to harbor improvement, but he would refuse to vote in favor of such measure on such slight consideration.

Minister Cooper said the plan as presented had been formulated by the Government in an attempt to meet the wishes of the people. Many ideas in the proposed plan were incorporated. The Executive would control the expenditure.

Senator McCandless believed that the subject should be considered with the greatest care. He too had no confidence in the ability of the Commissioner of Public Works and it was altogether too large a sum of money to be placed in his charge to spend.

Senator Waterhouse's motion that the item be inserted in the bill and referred to the special committee having harbor matters in charge with instructions to report on Friday was passed. The remaining items in the bill were read and the whole bill was deferred to Friday.

Minister Cooper offered an amendment to the cable bill vesting the power of granting a franchise, exclusive or otherwise, in the President and Cabinet. The words Pacific Cable Company are stricken out and the word company inserted. In explanation the Minister said this proposition was favored by the Cabinet who desired the right to make the contract, exclusive if the occasion demanded. The amendments and the bill were referred to the special committee having the cable bill in charge.

In the discussion on the bill to provide the Oahu Railway with wharves, Senator Brown moved that the bill pass and that the report of the committee be indefinitely postponed. He said he was a firm believer in the policy of the Government to own all wharves on the harbor. In this case a definite contract was entered to with the Railroad Company. It seemed to him that the Executive was attempting to repudiate its contract to a company, in the absence of which the Government would not be receiving such revenues from the lands on this Island which were opened up by this Railroad Company.

Minister Cooper said if there be a repudiation it must be that of a vested right; if the company have a vested right their recourse was in the Courts where there was ample protection to individuals and corporations alike. If they had these vested rights why did the company apply to the Legislature? Minister Cooper said the com-

plaint made with the Government for vacating on 90 days notice was as solemn a contract as any which the Railroad Company cited.

Senator Baldwin said that one argument in favor of the Government owning the entire harbor front, was that because of the increasing needs of the harbor there must be in the near future a sacrifice of public funds for wharf room. It was reasonable to suppose that the Government would be better able and more willing to make such improvements than any private company.

At 1:45, the Senate adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session, there was further consideration of the bill. Senator McCandless said that the present controversy was similar to all those in the history of corporations. It was an attempt to acquire more property to themselves. But the Government must maintain its rights. The Senator said he was opposed to the bill on behalf of the public good.

Senator Brown again spoke favoring the bill. He rehearsed the legislation pertaining to the railroad from the time when it was first projected to the present date. After considerable argument by the Senator, during which he proposed that a compromise be effected, by allowing the company but one wharf, if no more could be granted, a vote was taken on the bill. It failed of passage by a vote of 8 to 6 and the report of the committee to lay on the table was adopted.

The House bill relating to the descent of property was read by title and went to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Holstein presented a petition from 15 members of the band of Kalaupapa praying for salaries and an appropriation for uniforms. The petition was referred to the Committee on Health.

The House bill prohibiting the sprinkling of clothes by water ejected from the mouth passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday.

Communications were received from the House relative to joint action on bills and concurring in minor amendments.

In response to a petition from the Carter Memorial fountain committee the Public Lands Committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the House and meet the Memorial Committee to discuss the question of a site for the fountain.

The bill relative to Chinese Immigration was read by title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the opening of streets on private land and a bill to open a marine park on the east side of the harbor.

At 2:30 o'clock, the Senate went into a 15 minute executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The following petition from the Citizens' Guard was read by Speaker Kaulukou and referred to a special committee composed of Reps. Eisenberg, Gear and Pogue:

Honolulu, May 19, 1898.

HON. J. L. KAULKOU,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir:—The undersigned representing the Citizens' Guard of Hawaii, acting under instructions from that body, have had made from Hawaiian stone an ornamental fountain which was to have been erected on Union Square to the memory of the late Charles L. Carter a member of said organization.

Authority for erecting this fountain on said locality had been given us by the Minister of the Interior acting for the Executive Council.

Your honorable body having disapproved of this location we respectfully ask that a Joint Committee from the two Houses be appointed to confer with us as to the granting of a site for erection of said memorial.

We have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
F. J. LOWREY,

Chairman.

W. H. HOOGS,
C. BOLTE,

A. E. WEIRICK,

G. P. CASTLE,

THEO. F. LANSING,

Committee "Charles L. Carter Memorial."

The second reading of House bill 8, income tax bill, was announced, this together with the reports of the majority and minority of the committee to whom the bill had been referred.

Rep. Robertson made the principal speech of the morning on the subject.

He stated that the history of the income tax legislation in the country showed the almighty power of the almighty dollar. The income tax law went through at the last session of the Legislature. At the beginning of this session he had been led to believe that the bill would go through. It now seemed that some of the members who had favored the bill in the beginning had changed their minds. There seemed to be no apparent reason why.

The bill was just as much needed now as at the opening of the session. He was sorry to see that the influence of wealth had had its effect. The men who should pay the taxes, the rich, were one against the income tax bill.

Rep. Robertson expressed his surprise that the Executive had not come out and asked for an increase in taxation.

The debt of the country was already great and the needs of the country were greater than the present revenue.

It seemed as if any attempt to get more money was met with opposition. It was necessary to do something. The matter of referring to a commission seemed only a subterfuge to set the thing aside for two years. The thing to do was to put the law into operation as soon as possible. The method of exemption, over which there had been such a howl, had been changed.

When Rep. Robertson sat down, Rep. Loebenstein arose in a fever of

excitement and asked to speak on a question of privilege. Rep. Robertson had no right to make any insinuations. Rep. Richards jumped to the floor and began speaking at the same time with Rep. Loebenstein.

Richards—"We want fair play."

Speaker—"Sit down. Sit down."

Loebenstein—"I will when I am spoken to like a gentleman."

Speaker—"Sit down everybody."

Richards—"What right has he got to say that the influence of money was brought to bear. He is the man who has got profit out of the bill already and he expects to get more. I move Mr. Robertson be allowed to explain, retract or apologize."

Speaker—"The members who flew upon the floor in such an outrageous manner."

Then came a storm that was worse than the first. The word "outrageous" had done its work.

Rep. Kaai could be heard down at the Carter memorial stockade. His excitement was intense and he pounded the desk in the ardor of debate. The Speaker was all wrong about telling Rep. Loebenstein to sit down and Rep. Robertson had used language unbecoming a member of the House.

Rep. Loebenstein became excited again and, pointing his finger at Speaker Kaulukou, stated that he would maintain the floor until a ruling had been made on his question of privilege.

Speaker Kaulukou stated that he had the right when there was an appearance of disorderly conduct in the House to order every one to sit down.

Rep. Loebenstein stated that it was a question as to his having the floor that they were talking about. The Speaker ruled that his time had gone by. Upon voting on the appeal of Rep. Loebenstein, the ruling of the chair was not sustained.

In making his remarks on the appeal, previous to the taking of the vote, Speaker Kaulukou stated that there was no personal matter whatever so far as he was concerned.

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SPORT WAS GOOD

Another Evening of First Class Racing at Cyclomere.

THREE NEWS RECORDS MADE

Two in Competition — Jones Still Leads His Class — King and Ludloff — Martin's Quick Half.

Another fine card of racing was given at Cyclomere on Saturday night. The weather was delightful, with a nice cooling breeze. Music that was enjoyed was furnished by a quintette club with Solomon Hiram as soloist. The men who started in the events were in good trim, and did hard riding. For each number there was a close contest with hurricane finish. The attendance was miserably small. Unless the town boys who have gone to the expense of reopening the track receive more encouragement, they will close it and the banks will go into the lake. The promoters have lost money on both meets of the present season. They will stand this just about once more. Just why patronage is held away is puzzling indeed. Programs that would attract thousands in a town of the same size in the States gather only a few hundred spectators. It has always been claimed that clean, honest sport would meet tons of discouragement. Here is a brief summary of Saturday night's events:

Two Mile Amateur Handicap, One Heat — King was on the scratch. Giles and Ludloff had 4 yards each, Damon 70, Souza 110, Brede 140 and Williams 170. King made a plucky fight, but was unable to overcome the penalties. He overtook the bunch in a mile, but was unable to come out for the finish. Ludloff led home in a beautiful sprint and a jump of the Jones stamp, with Damon second and Giles third. The time was 5:21 — three seconds under the record. After this Damon was compelled to retire for the evening, his stomach going back on him.

Half Mile Open Professional, Two Heats and a Pace — Final — Martin, Jones, Manoa and Sylvester qualified in 1:19 and 1:11 1-4. In the fast heat Martin beat Manoa out in a decided pretty battle down the home stretch. Martin led over the tape by only a foot. In the slow heat Jones showed the way for Whitman and Sylvester and Sylvester beat Jones out for second place. There was comical slip-up in the final. Kirk Porter, with George Martin's convict suit, went into pace on a single. Porter jumped out like a runaway slave pursued by a bloodhound and his pace was not used at all. Jones won this final and the race in 1:17, with Manoa second and Martin third. Jones and Manoa rode in fine form. Martin was late in starting his sprint.

Two-thirds of a Mile Open Amateur in two Heats and a Final — King and Souza in the first heat and Ludloff, Giles and Brede in the second, qualified. Ludloff showed some of the prettiest riding of the evening in coming home first in the second heat. The spectators anticipated that the final of the two-thirds would be a lively brush and there was no disappointment. King won out, with Ludloff second and Giles third in the record time of 1:34. This takes seven and two-fifths seconds off the time for the best performance at the same distance since the track opened. Halstead and Lyle raced on a tandem. King surprised everybody by the ease with which he led Ludloff over the tape.

Mile Handicap, Professional — Allan Jones was on the tape, with Sylvester 100 yards away. Whitman had 20 yards, Manoa 40 and Martin 60. Sylvester held his lead for more than a lap. Meantime Whitman had overhauled Martin and Manoa and the three were traveling with a rush. Jones was after them at express speed. At the end of the second lap all were together. Martin "hooked on" to Jones and came home second, with Whitman third. It was a fairly good finish, though Jones was not challenged for first place. The time was 2:20, which may be considered very creditable to Jones.

Will Lyle in a try for Henry Giles' record of an unaced third in 43 4-5 could do no better than 46. Lyle had not prepared for the event, merely going in place of Damon.

There was the very liveliest interest in Martin's trial for the half mile in a minute, flying start, paced by Murray and Porter. With the greatest cheering the distance was covered in 59 3-5 seconds and the start was not a fast one at all. Martin made a good showing of what he can do when he tries.

PROBABLY FAU.

Chas. F. Murray, managing director of the hui of town boys that lately leased Cyclomere track from Desky said late last evening that the company was probably done with the enterprise. He continued that they had given good racing at heavy expense and had lost as much money as they could afford to part with on the two evenings already put in. The boys regret to take this step, but can see no other course that at all recommends itself.

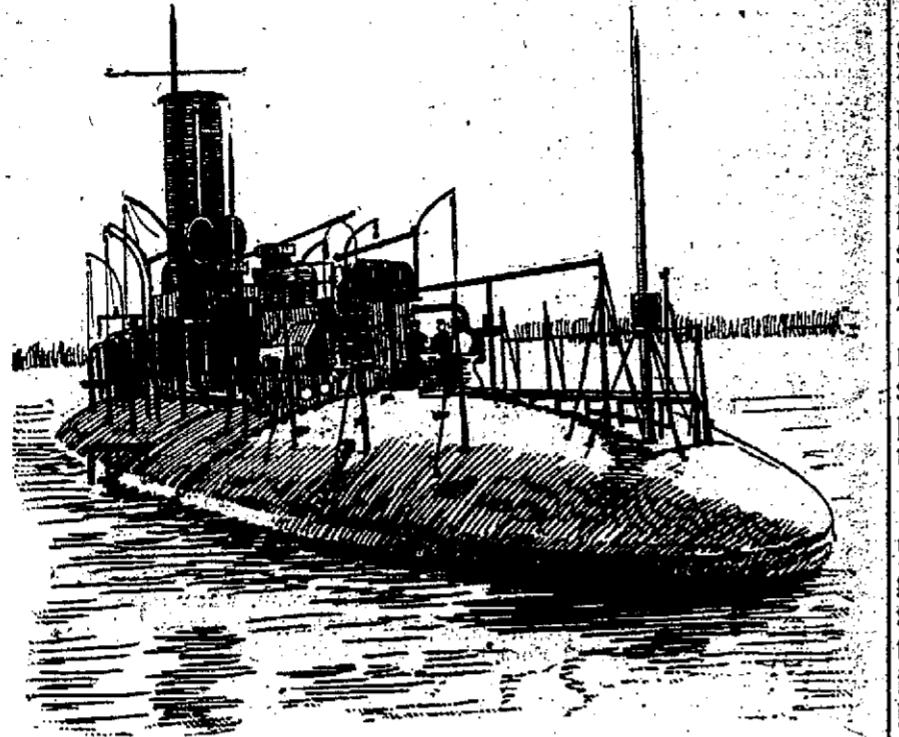
More German Immigrants.

It is learned that more German immigrants are to be brought here for plantations under the direction of H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. The next party

will arrive by rail in the German ship H. F. Glade, which has been here a number of times in the Hackfeld line. The Glade arrived March 14th in England with wheat from San Francisco. After discharging she was to proceed to Bremen to secure the immigrants and take on a cargo of general merchandise.

Speaks of Moro.

One of the several men of Honolulu who can imagine pretty well the bombardment of Havana is Capt. Paul Smith, commander of Co. A of the National guard and of the Government dredger. Captain Smith visited the Cuban capital twice in six months some years ago. He says he was greatly impressed with the apparent solidity of Moro Castle and of the fortification on the opposite side of the harbor mouth. Moro is of granite and bristles so with guns that one might think a lots of the muzzles had been painted on the stone. The other fort looked al-



AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN.

most as formidable. Captain Smith says the channel from the roadstead to the harbor is only about half a mile in length. The fleet in action would of course stand off much further.

Granite forts were well enough in their day, but their day is past. This stone struck with heavy shell or high explosive breaks and becomes missile itself. The modern fortifications built are of earth. For New York they are terraced.

FOR A MEMORIAL DAY.

Honolulu's G. A. R. Post Will Be in Charge.

The first steps have been taken for the customary proper and fitting observance here of Memorial Day. It is expected that unusual attention will be given the ceremonies this year on account of the war now waging between the United States and Spain. A regular meeting of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, was held in Harmony Hall on King street, Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. After routine business had been transacted the matter of Decoration Day services was taken up. It was decided to place the entire affair in the hands of a special committee, to make plans and present the same at a special meeting to be held a fortnight hence.

It is more than likely that there will be invited to participate the First Regiment of the National Guard, the command of such U. S. Warship as may be in port and the officials of the Hawaiian Government. As to orator of the day, several names have been mentioned. There have been suggested both residents and visitors. Past Post Commanders comprise the general committee on all arrangements. The gentlemen are:

R. Jay Greene, Chairman.
Senator John N. Wright.
Col. Geo. de la Vergne.

On the evening of May 29, the Geo. W. De Long Post will, in a body, attend divine services at the First Methodist Episcopal church. A Memorial Day sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. L. Pearson.

Illness of Claus Spreckels.

W. G. Irwin said on Saturday that he had been informed that the serious sickness of Col. Claus Spreckels had taken a turn for the better on the day of the sailing of the S. S. City of Rio. The famous sugar king and anti-secessionist had been a very sick man for a fortnight. At one time it was reported that he could not live. In consequence the commercial world of San Francisco was greatly disturbed. The interests of Colonel Spreckels on the Coast are enormous and he has large sums of money invested in the East.

Money Given.

A subscription list was passed around in the Senate and House yesterday forenoon for the purpose of getting money to buy suits and a flag for the boys' band at Kalawao. Molokai. Nearly \$200 was raised. Senators Baldwin and Wilcox heading the list with \$25 each. A little over \$100 is required for the purpose named. The remainder will be given for other needs of the poor unfortunate at the settlement.

SPORTS.

AMMEN RAM KATAHDIN the Only Vessel of Her Kind.

Built for Offensive Work Only — Calculated to Do Extensive Damage.

One of the queerest looking vessels in the United States Navy is the ram Katahdin. At the present time she is the only vessel of her kind in the world. For several years she laid on the docks in the League Island Navy Yard, near Philadelphia. Her actions in the war with Spain will be watched with interest. The New York Times says of her:

"The ram was built from designs

SPORTS.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods. — We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples. — When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution. — It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.
Queen Street.

Cheap AND Powerful

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cesspools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

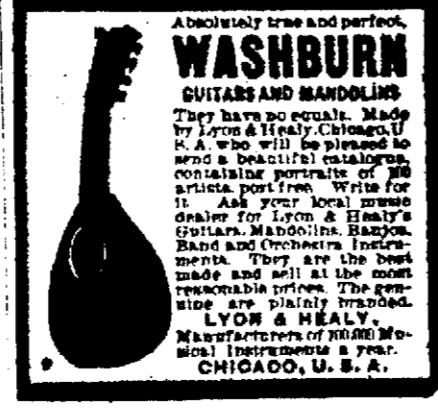
It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.



HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
Sole Agents.

SPORTS.

May 9, 1890.
Last week we drew your attention to the good qualities of the

Aermotor Steel Windmill,
but did not mention the fact that although the Aermotor will

PUMP MORE WATER
than any other mill, even with a poor pump, still it will not do its best work unless attached to a good pump.

We keep in stock, to go with our 16-foot geared mills, the

Gould Triple Action Pump

which will furnish from 8 to 10,000 gallons per hour.

For our smaller mills we have a pump which is manufactured by the Aermotor Co. itself and is the very thing for those who want a pump that is cheap and at the same time is the best of its kind.

You cannot make a mistake when you invest in an Aermotor. They pay for themselves in no time.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Etc.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Exterior Decorations

Are as much a part of our business as it is to make the interior of your homes look beautiful and cosy.

In this "Paradise of the Pacific"

AWNINGS

Should play a very important part. Nowhere are they so much needed as here, and at the same time so little used. In temperate climates you can hardly pass the home of the rich or poor without seeing them. Why then should they not be universally used in the Tropics. We make them to order

ALL SIZES,

ALL COLORS,

ALL PRICES,

FRAME THEM,

FIT THEM.

They are a great temperature regulator. They are

NOT EXPENSIVE

Why not call and get prices, you are not compelled to buy, but this we do want to impress upon you, and that is that it is not necessary to

Send To The Coast.

If you have never tried us on repairing and upholstering you don't know what old furniture looks like after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & CO.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

SPORTS.

(LIMITED).
Are just in receipt of large importations by their own agents Paul Lillie and J. C. Fringer from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of large and complete assortments.

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bedgarnets, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, Crepe, Etc.

A FINE SELECTION OF DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC.

IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merino and Cashmere, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crepes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silks, Sateens, Crepes, Linings, Staff Linens, Italian Cloth, Molekinas, Meltons, Serge, Kamzigras, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Etc.

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpetas, Ribbons, Lace and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Miter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Greases.

Sail Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's Merchant and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Traveler Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canyon.

Express Line of Steamers from VANCOUVER

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Manufactured by the World's Patent Medicine. Vendor throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counterine Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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TIRED OF LIFE QUITE ONE SIDED

Japanese Laborer on Maui Commits Suicide.

The Perkins Had No Fear of Spain. H. C. Co's Landing Rapidly Being Completed.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, May 7.—During Friday, the 6th, a Japanese contract laborer of Spreckelsville plantation hung himself in one of the houses at Camp 2. He tied the end of a rope to a nail on the wall, passed it twice around his neck, fastened it to another nail on the same wall, and threw himself downward. The only explanation offered for his death was given in a letter directed to his mother in Japan, which letter was discovered in the house after his death. In this communication he asks for a certain magic paper which would prevent his dying suddenly. It is not probable that a coroner's jury will be convened.

During Thursday afternoon, the 5th, 29 teachers assembled in the Makawao school house, the regular monthly meeting of the Makawao Teachers' Association. Inspector-General Townsend gave a short address on the theory of "concentration" and talked concerning the Summer school of 1898.

During the week, Mr. Townsend has visited the Makawao, Kealohon, Keokea, Kauapakalua, Hamakapoko and Spreckelsville schools. Today he is at Huelo school.

Rev. Kalino of Pala preaches regularly at Pookela Church, mauka Hamakapoko.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, is at Dr. Alken's, Pala.

Mr. Fred. Oat of Honolulu Post Office is enjoying a holiday at Mrs. H. B. Bailey's of Kauai.

Miss Laura Green of Makawao departed on the barkin Geo. C. Perkins for San Francisco. She may be away for a year.

On account of war news, flour has advanced to \$3 per bag, and the prices of other merchandise are rising.

The landing of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. now extends some 200 feet into Kahului Bay, and the work is progressing rapidly. A large lighter will be high completed.

During Saturday, April 29th, the schooner Allen A. Schrage master, arrived in Kahului, 31 days from Tacoma. She brought a cargo of lumber for Kahuli R. R. Co.

During Thursday, the 5th, the barkin Geo. C. Perkins; Maas master, for San Francisco, with a cargo of Pala and Hamakapoko sugar. Miss Green was the only passenger.

Last evening, the 6th, a large number of Makawao people attended the May meeting of the local literary society which took place at the residence of B. D. Baldwin of Hamakapoko.

The following program entitled "An Evening with the Schools" was of a highly amusing nature and not, as its name implies, extremely scholastic in spite of the fact that 10 teachers including the Inspector-General had to do with its arrangement and execution.

Remarks on early Hawaiian education, Dr. E. G. Beckwith; Trio, "The Schoolmaster," Mrs. Taylor and Messrs. Taylor and Atwater; Reading A school as described by Chas. Dickens, H. S. Townsend; The Chinese school; Ah Fat Sin (F. E. Atwater) and pupils; Quartette, "Call John," Misses Fleming and Simpson and Messrs. Nicoll and Lindsay; The Model school, Miss Prim (Miss Eva Smith) and pupils; Comic Duet "A. B. C." Miss Simpson and Mr. Lindsay; The District school, Prof. Cyrus Penwinkle (S. R. Dowdell) and pupils; Tableau, (How Herr Professor Schnickelritts punishes bad boys by giving them a dose of castor oil).

It goes without saying that such a list of events was productive of a vast deal of merriment.

On account of trade winds the weather is cool.

FIT FOR CUBA.

Honolulu Men Who Can Find the Bull's-Eye.

Following are some of the best scores made by men of Capt. F. S. Dodge's First Company of Sharpshooters here during the month of April:

CLASS A—45.

Wall, A. C. 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 48
Wall, W. E. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 48
Dodge. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 47
Walcott. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 47
Berrey. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 47
Gibson. 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 46
Gere. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 46
Wood, A. B. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 46
Frasher. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 46
Schmidt. 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 46
Emerson, N. B. 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 45
Forbes. 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 45
Giles. 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 45
Cassidy. 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 45
McLean. 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 45
Schoefield. 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 45

CLASS B—44-42.

Farnsworth. 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 44
Harvey. 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 44
Harvey. 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 44
Atherton. 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 44
White. 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 44
Damon. 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 44
Ewing. 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 44

CLASS C—42-41.

Wood, E. 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 42
Emerson, J. S. 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 41
Sorenson. 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 41
Lightfoot. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 41
Waterhouse. 4 5 3 2 5 5 4 4 4 41
Oat. 5 5 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 41

CLASS D—40-39.

Shuterian. 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 40

Sold by all dealers in hardware.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from Itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA Soar, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British dep't. F. W. NICHOL & Sons, London. FRENCH DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Drap., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 40-page book, post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Mashes Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No admixture of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is as well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A Bit for Two Bits

And some for four and more. These are JENNINGS' BITS, of which we have a full assortment. Ship and house carpenters, Augers, German Bits, Glazier Bits, Car Bits, Extension Bits, and all sorts of Bits.

Of other tools we will just mention the old, well-known Heller Brothers' Carpenters' Tools, of which we carry a full line. Every firer admires these to be the best made on earth.

We cannot give you a list of all the tools we carry in stock, but if wanting anything in this line you are about sure to find same at—

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Art
Pictures,
FRAMED
OR
UNFRAMED.

AT
King Bros. Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT
JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;

2 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy Sores.

Cures Dangerous Ulcers.

Cures Ulcerated Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Disease.

Cures Ulcerated Skin Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arises.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warm and free from anything injurious to the

most delicate constitution of either sex, the

Proprietor collects sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 8, 16, and 32 ozs. containing

the quantity required to effect a permanent cure in the

shortest time.

BY ALL CHEMISTS

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Proprietor THE LONDON AND NEW YORK COMPANY LTD.

London, New York, Liverpool, &c.

Proprietor—See on Glass Plate.

